

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation in Karnataka – An Overview

*Dr. C. MAHADEVA MURTHY

** Dr. Veena K.P.

*Chairman, Department of Studies and Research in Management, Karnataka State Open University, Mukthagangotri, Mysore-570006, Karnataka, India.

**Associate Professor, DOS in Business Administration (MBA), Visvesvaraya Technological University, Post Graduation Studies, Mysore Regional Centre, Mysore – 570019, Karnataka.

Abstract

One of the distinctive and pervasive features of Indian society is its division into castes and sub-caste. The backward communities have for historical reasons, remained socially and economically backward. Scheduled Castes (SC) for a long time faced problems such as untouchability, social and economic discrimination, inequality and poverty hindering their economic and social development and deprivation of access to opportunities as well as resources, reflecting the vicious circle of deprivation. These deprived social groups do not have enough economic opportunities to earn their livelihood through gainful employment, and do not have social and political status in the society. In the absence of this they either become dependent on the better off sections of the society serving their interest or adapt to crimes and violence. This article highlights on various schemes of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation in Karnataka.

Keywords:

Economic development, opportunities, communities and corporation.

The development of Schedule Caste is a multi-dimensional and multi-faceted concept. It just cannot be measured in any single indicator as in the case of a nation's development. Even in the context of national development, an economic indicator in terms of increase in per capita/national income over period of time, alone will not be adequate. It is therefore important that non-economic factors are also considered to interpret development in its broader sense. As such, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation (DBRADC) has to be viewed from several angles. It is exactly because they are the weakest section of society. Their basic problems are many and varied. From an economic angle; they suffer from low income, low productivity, low wages, conditions of work often onerous and employment frequently irregular. The standard of living which their earnings permit is miserably low and their daily lives reflect a phenomenon of large scale of underemployment and the problem of surplus population on land. They are asset less, unskilled and having high dependency ratio. As a result of all these factors, the level of consumption is very low thereby affecting their general health and efficiency and they fall prey to various types of diseases. They can hardly think of any comfort or luxury. Their basic necessities of life are often left unfulfilled. After independence statutory safeguards were provided to the SC in the Constitution of India.

From the First Five Year Plan a policy of positive discrimination was adopted and the emphasis was laid on growth with justice. This was continued in all the successive Five Year Plans. Several developmental schemes were framed and implemented by the central as well as by the State Governments and other agencies.

Literature Review:

Rao (1989), concluded that IRDP only partly achieved the objectives with which it was launched. A major reason being the deviation from the basic spirit envisaged by its planners. A sincere effort has been lacking at all levels to link the programme with the requirements of a particular village community, the skills available in the village for various activities, and the economic viability of various schemes with regard to potential available in the village.

Sutar (1999), in his research work "Education and Social Change among the Scheduled Castes: A Sociological Study" selected Bagalkot district, which is educationally and economically backward. He revealed in his study that education has an important role on saving pattern of the scheduled caste. The spread of education among scheduled castes made them to realize the importance of education. Thus most of the educated scheduled caste save money for the education of their children.

Shrivastava and Maurya (2000), in their research study entitled "Rural SC/ ST Entrepreneurs; A Study" selected five districts of Madhya Pradesh, viz Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Sagar and Panna with an objective of assessing the impact of the Self-employment Generation Programmes (SEGPs) on entrepreneurs development among SC and ST beneficiaries of rural areas using sample size of 400 SC and ST beneficiaries from various schemes namely TRYSEM, DWCRA, PMRY, and KVIB. The study found that the entrepreneurs from PMRY and TRYSEM schemes had done well and had continued their self-employment, whereas in KVIB and DWCRA schemes beneficiaries remained unemployed.

Susan (2004), attempted to discuss what are loosely described as social and political inductors of well-being. There is currently a vast array of political and social indicators of development. These include information on access to services, housing, environmental degradation, income, social participation, inequalities, and time use; while political indicators include measures of political participation, civil liberties, and human and labour rights. While some of these indicators reflect the progress countries are making towards attaining fundamental developmental goals, with several being used to assess progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (in particular measures of income, health, and education status) others act as more intermediate indicators of progress.

Thorat, (2006), look at the participation of the SCs in the rural non-farm sector, given the inadequate access of the SCs to agricultural land and capital assets. In addition, it also evaluates the tendency in the magnitude of rural non-farm employment from the 1980s to the late 1990s. The participation rates are examined on the parameters of age; economic activity; employment and unemployment rates; wages; and poverty. The paper highlights the relative situation of the SCs by undertaking a comparative analysis with the other social groups in India and in that regards encapsulates

the changes. The paper also examine that the inter-linkages between economic activity and the educational attainments of the SCs augmentation strategies.

Marichamy (2015), this study was conducted on “scheduled caste and development policies-structure and performance in India”. The present study is concerned with Scheduled Caste (SC) and its major focus on the development through the state and central governments with their policy implements .the Scheduled Castes Development Bureau, the Ministry implements Schedules Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP). This also attains, at present 27 States /UTs having sizeable SCpopulation are implementing Schedules which is an umbrella strategy to ensure flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from all the general sectors of development for the benefit of Scheduled Caste.

Pralhad (2016), this study was undertaken on“Dr. Ambedkar’s Empowerment on Educational Thoughts: Some Review”.In this paper, concentrate on two issues like education and empowerment. The word empowerment is borrowed from feminists and it defined as the “ability to do or affect something or anything to act upon a person or thing”. In this study also finds out education is: a source of power and also as an agency that empowers people.From the individual point of view, the empowerment is defined as building confidence, insight and understanding, and developing personal skills. For example, being able to analyze situations and communicate more effectively to others.

Objectives of the Study:

The following are the major objectives of the study:

1. To give a brief overview of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation; and
2. To highlight the various schemes of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation in Karnataka state.

Research Methodology:

The present study is descriptive in nature. The study is based on secondary sources. Secondary data will be collected from the different Published and unpublished sources like internal records of Corporation, and External published sources like Newspapers, Magazines, Websites, Annual Reports of Corporation of Karnataka, Annual Reports of National SC & STs Corporation and relevant website will also extensively used for gathering secondary sources of information. The present study one of the instrument for secondary data collection are through annual reports and other related information of DBRADC from 2009-10 to 2015-16, the study confined to seven years period.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation (DBRADC): An Overview

- The Karnataka Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Development Corporation was established by the Government of Karnataka in 1975 with the vowed objective of bringing the SCs & STs population above the poverty-line.
- The Corporation was incorporated under the Companies Act of 1956.

- The Corporation was renamed as Dr. B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited on 13-10-2005.
- At present the Corporation is implementing programmes for the economic development of Scheduled Castes only.

The Performance:

The year-wise performances under different schemes of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation are highlighted as below:

- Self Employment Programme;
- Dairy Scheme;
- Land Purchase Scheme; and
- Micro Credit Scheme;

(i) **Table 1: Self Employment Programme Year-wise**

Years	Annual Target	Achievement	Bank Loan (₹ in Lakhs)
2009-10	7000	6004	1282.52
2010-11	7500	6725	1598.45
2011-12	000	4259	1245.84
2012-13	11100	6504	2370.41
2013-14	4488	4229	1732.72
2014-15	4557	6877	3309.48
2015-16	5430	2166	1216.69
Total	41075	36764	12756.11

Source: Annual Reports of DBRADC.

Table 1 highlights the self-employment programmes details from 2009-10 to 2015-16. The annual target over a period of time was 41075 and achievement was 36764. The total bank loan released was 12756.11 lakhs.

(ii) **Table 2: Dairy Scheme Year-wise**

Years	Annual Target	Achievement	Bank Loan (₹ in Lakhs)
2009-10	2360	3221	290.79
2010-11	2600	2906	324.74
2011-12	000	1605	200.11
2012-13	1291	1699	237.36
2013-14	000	120	17.75
2014-15	4071	228	33.80
2015-16	1000	1416	463.48
Total	11322	11195	1568.03

Source: Annual Reports of DBRADC.

Table 2 portrays the dairy scheme from 2009-10 to 2015-16. The annual target over a period of time was 11322 and achievement was 11195. The total bank loan released was 1568.03 lakhs.

(iii) Table 3: Land Purchase Scheme Year-wise

Years	Annual Target	Achievement	Bank Loan (₹ in Lakhs)
2009-10	2400	842	384.01
2010-11	860	845	1510.52
2011-12	000	606	459.22
2012-13	1926	546	595.19
2013-14	228	365	635.87
2014-15	888	35	85.15
2015-16	1800	384	1140.05
Total	8102	3623	4810.01

Source: Annual Reports of DBRADC.

Table 3 predicts the land purchase scheme from 2009-10 to 2015-16. The annual target over a period of time was 8102 and achievement was 3623. The total bank loan released was 4810.01 lakhs.

(iv) Table 4: Micro Credit Scheme Year-wise

Years	Annual Target	Achievement	Bank Loan (₹ in Lakhs)
2009-10	1000	25	5.10
2010-11	860	845	1510.52
2011-12	000	1923	281.40
2012-13	9396	3704	528.90
2013-14	460	1011	151.65
2014-15	4582	90	13.50
2015-16	3000	1148	171.90
Total	19298	8746	2662.97

Source: Annual Reports of DBRADC.

Table 4 represents the micro credit scheme 2009-10 to 2015-16. The annual target over a period of time was 19298 and achievement was 8746. The total bank loan released was 2662.97 lakhs.

Conclusion

The development of Schedule Caste is a multi-dimensional and multi-faceted concept. It just cannot be measured in any single indicator as in the case of a nation's development. Even in the context of national development, an economic indicator in terms of increase in per capita/national income over period of time, alone will not be adequate. It is therefore important that non-economic factors are also considered to interpret development in its broader sense. As such, Dr.B.R.Ambedkar Development Corporation (DBRADC) has viewed from several angles.

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